The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and of select Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Elk, Cattaraugus and Clearfield
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Office in Sartwell Block, on Main street.
JOHN C. BACKUS. [illegible] MILLIKEN.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bingham Estate, in McKean County, Pa.
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
Smethport, Pa., [illegible]
Agent of the Trustees
Wellsboro, Dec. 31, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
G. W. SARTWELL. E. B. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Prompt attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped

C. V. GILLIS.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, CLERK (late Proprietor of the Olean House)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, OLEAN, N. Y.
(one square from Depot)

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
This above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the accommodation of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his calling in [illegible] quarters,
At the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SAHLE

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the B., N. Y. & P., and Mich. and D. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.
☞ A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the [illegible] & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia

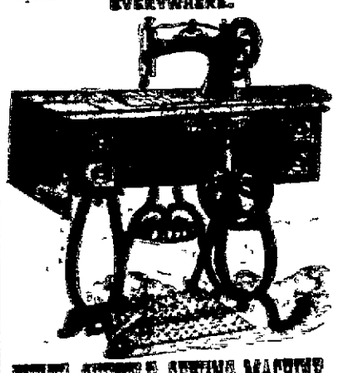
PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner of Locust and Ninth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No charges to and from the Central Depot.
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodations for 200 guests. Terms—only $2 per day. No Bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. COLAN, Proprietor,
COR. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.
A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."
Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL ENSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED, ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELEGANTLY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $10 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
White Sewing Machine Co.,
356 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

Items of Interest.

Diamonds, like silver, are depreciating in the European markets.

The health census of Montreal gives the city a population of 148,800.

Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles.

The total amount of money collected in consequence of the whisky raid in Milwaukee in May, 1875, is $117,971.31

When the young ladies hand you a card nowadays, with the cabalistic letters Y. M. C. A., it means "you may call again."

The saloon keepers of Virginia City have formally resolved to take "stove-lid currency," meaning silver, only at the rate of eighty-seven cents on the dollar.

A one-eyed San Francisco girl advertises for a husband with the same blemish. Now let the same good judgment be extended to moral qualities, and there would be more charity in married life.

Jennie June, who is probably good authority on the subject, tells us that the ladies are really wearing more cotton than they have before since the war. No wonder things are beginning to "bust."

The newest collar is called the "Safety." It is so named from the fact that it is high enough for a man who wears one to crawl up behind it and hide when his wife stops in at the office to inquire whether he mailed her letters.

The Utica *Herald* says that a party of hunters threw away a bad potato in their camp at the North Woods. The potato sprouted in a day or two, and within a few hours a potato bug was seen on the sprouts. This was miles away from any potato patch.

Extract from obituary notice of a Madison man in New Haven *Register*: Though he never said much as to his domestic affairs, we should judge from circumstances that he had not lived very happily. To use his own expression: "It stormed the time he was married, and it had stormed ever since."

In 1870 the number of sets of cards engaged in the production of woolen fabrics in the United States was 4,139, about twenty-five per cent. of which number was then idle. To-day it is estimated that there are no less than 7,000 sets for the manufacture of the same class of goods, the same proportion as above being unoccupied.

A robin fell while building a nest in a Newburyport tree, and his legs caught in a web of twine in which he had become entangled. An interested crowd assembled, and the bird was rescued; but one of his legs was broken, and a physician, after trying to set it, performed an amputation. The robin is as well as ever, and again at work on the nest.

"I've got another, my dear," said Mr. Dorkins, as he hurried into the house. "If you were on top of a church spire on the back of a goose how would you get down?" Mrs. Dorkins thought she would jump down, slide down the lightning rod, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then gave it up. "Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the goose," said Mr. Dorkins, exultantly.

Nobody!

Left there, nobody's daughter,
Child of disgrace and shame—
Nobody ever taught her
A mother's sweet, saving name.

Nobody over caring
Whether she stood or fell,
And men (are they men?) scowering
With the arts and the gold of hell!

Stitching with ceaseless labor,
To earn her pitiful bread;
Begging a crust of a neighbor,
And getting a curse instead!

All through the long, hot summer,
All through the cold, dark time,
With fingers that numb and number
Grew, while as the frosts white rime—

Nobody ever conceiving
The throb of that warm, young life,
Nobody ever believing
The strain of that terrible strife!

Nobody kind words pouring
In that orphan heart's sad ear;
But all of us all ignoring
What lies at our doors so near.

Oh, sister! down in the alley,
Pale, with the downcast eye,
Dark and drear is the valley,
But the stars shine forth on high.

Nobody here may love thee,
Or care if thou stand or fall;
But the great, good God above thee,
He watches and cares for all.

KNOWN AT LAST.

A June night: such a June night! warm, blue, and breathless, and moonlit.

I am sitting all alone in the dear old London garden, and the canal which runs by the end of it, silvered by moonlight and occasionally darkened by the shadow of a passing barge, looks quite soft and Italian.

Papa has had a few gentlemen to dinner, and till they are satisfied with wine and politics, I prefer the garden to the drawing-room—the garden full of moonlight and the searching scent of the thorn. I am not long, however, to enjoy my solitude, for here is a step close by me, and the glimmer of a cigar.

"Ah! Miss Paisely?" says a low musical voice with which I am very familiar.

"Did you take me for a ghost?" I say, laughing.

"Hardly. I never yet heard of a ghost wearing flowers. I left the dining room before the others because I wished to have a few minutes' serious talk with you."

"Oh, don't be serious," I cry, pitiously, and making a wry face.

"Oh, put by jesting," he rejoins, in rather a weary tone of voice; "after this I shall make no further exactions upon your time or mood."

My vanity is wounded, and I say sharply: "I can be as grave as most people when the occasion requires it; but there are persons who mistake moroseness for gravity and good spirits for heartlessness."

"Very likely," he goes on, hardly heeding my sally; "but I have not come to defend my own conduct, but rather to plead for another. I am going—I am going to speak about my young friend Hamilton. Look here, Rhoda Paisely, you may flirt with ninety-nine men, and, though it may hurt your vanity to hear it, do them no lasting harm; but with the hundredth it may be different; you may at last drive him to madness or perdition. Hamilton is one of the finest young fellows that ever lived."

"An excellent young man, doubtless," I put in, with something of a sneer.

Not noticing the interruption: "He is, I know, not generally attractive to women. From a boy he has been physically very delicate; his nature is high strung and nervous. Now you know he loves you."

"Indeed, you flatter me," I say, looking down to hide a blush, which I fancy (though I know really it is not visible in the darkness) cannot escape his gray, penetrating eyes.

But he says, quietly: "You cannot evade me; you know he does. Now what I will have from you is this: How will you answer when he puts to you the supreme question of his life? Silent! But I demand an answer."

"And I command you to desist from your present impertinence, and to leave me," I cry, springing up in a passion, and flinging far from me the rose with which I had been toying; "and if you are a delegate from your friend, he has indeed been unfortunate."

"No, upon my honor I am not that," he rejoins, earnestly. Then he stands aside and bows gravely as I sweep past.

I hasten to the drawing-room, and soon the gentlemen come in. William Hamilton comes over to where I am sitting. He is certainly handsome, though not in a way attractive to us women; tall and slight, with an aristocratic, mobile, though somewhat feminine face, lit up by large, soft, melancholy eyes; his hands, beautifully fashioned, are thin almost to transparency. He leans with his arm on the back of my chair and begins talking about some book he has given me. To all his questions I reply with warmth and animation.

Colonel Gordon is observing us; his face always brightens when he hears me talking less frivolously than is my wont. I cannot help contrasting the two friends: the younger—and so much the younger, too—so fair and fragile; the older, certainly not at all handsome, but strong of limb and broad of chest, with the dark resolute face worn and beaten by the storm wind of the world. I think I make myself very agreeable to poor Mr. Hamilton. We sit by ourselves all the evening apart in a corner of the room, apparently lost in one another, till something he says puts me out of tune, and I leave him in a tiff, poor fellow. Only, when he is going away, I am so sorry for him that I cannot resist saying: "I hope you don't think me too quarrelsome?" Then I look up piteously in his face, and cast another look of proud defiance at his friend. Soon our little gathering breaks up, and I am glad that the evening is oh so, over.

Another superb day, just as hot and cloudless as yesterday; but in spite of the beautiful weather and all the roses in the garden, I get up feeling cross and out of spirits. Am I merely a flirt? something altogether too light and frivolous? A woman, I think, should be something better. After all, Colonel Gordon was right, and when I see Mr. Hamilton again I will show him firmly but kindly that he has nothing to hope. I am something comforted by this resolution, but I have no will to read books or to pay visits. I have no mother and I am an only child, so my life is rather solitary. Somehow the day wears itself away, and at six o'clock, punctual as the time itself, comes the quick familiar ring, and I hasten to meet my dear old father after his official duties. I overcome him by kisses and complaints. "Oh! I am so glad you have come back," I say; "I have been horribly dull; and hasn't it been hot?—no cool corner in the house and no shade in the garden." He returns my kisses very affectionately, but he looks so grave that I say, anxiously: "Is anything the matter, dear?"

"Yes; I have very sudden and bad news," he answers, taking me into the dining-room and stroking my hair with his dear kind hands. "Young Hamilton is dead; was found dead this morning in his bed. It appears he was always subject to heart complaint. I met Gordon in the street, who gave me the sad news. Poor fellow! he seemed quite broken by it."

I am terribly stricken. Dead! I say the word over and over again, yet cannot realize the full meaning of it. But when I go to bed I turn my face to the wall, on which one long ray of moonlight is playing, and sob as if my heart would break; and yet I know I did not love him. Oh, soft melancholy eyes! perhaps not melancholy now, but glad and radiant and full of a new triumphant light. Oh, poor troubled heart! that has, I hope, at last found rest. But I think of the little kind things I might have said and done, and of all the things said or done so much better left undone.

Well, the tedious summer days go by. We never see Colonel Gordon now; he seems to have given us up; even papa ceases to wonder at his silence. One hot August day we leave noisy, dusty London behind and take wing for the continent. We have got over the first shock of poor Mr. Hamilton's death, but I am not quite what I was, and I think if Colonel Gordon could see me now he would think me less frivolous. I have a half hope that we may meet him in our wanderings. I look anxiously at all the hotels into the books of visitors, where his name is not registered, and after two months of mountain and sea air we come back to the old London, the old house and the old life.

We have been home a week; to-day papa has got to his office occupations again, and to-day I feel terribly sad and cheerless—a sadness which all things round me tend to deepen; the rustle of dead leaves on the garden paths, the moanings of the wind in the leafless branches, the cold gray aspect of the sky. Is there nothing I should like to do? I think, as I wander restlessly between the garden and the house. Ah! yes, there is one thing I have always intended to do, and why not to-day? I gather a nosegay of late autumn flowers out of our own garden, knowing that, if living, that would have pleased him most, and I set out on my sad pilgrimage. They have laid my lover to rest at Norwood, in the dim vaults away under the church. As I walk up between the long rows of tombs a chill rain begins falling, beating in my face; but I do not feel frightened or lonely in this capital of the dead, nor do I shrink as, lit by a faintly glimmering taper, I follow down the winding staircase into the sad populous region below, though I shiver at the dank air, in which death seems to become almost palpable. My guide, looking carefully at the names, taper in hand, stops before one. I signify to him that I would be alone for a few minutes, and he retires. I bend down and read the inscription: "William Hamilton, born May 17, 1851; died June 9, 1873. 'He giveth His beloved sleep.'" Is it indeed sleep for him, and unmarred by any dreams? I think of how he loved me—that love which I hold so lightly—and the plenteous tears come. But here is a step. The custodian of the place coming back, I suppose. I raise my face hurriedly, and meet the dark, well known eyes of Colonel Gordon; but they have in them a milder, sweeter look than I have ever seen there before. He takes my hands in his and holds them, looking long and lovingly at the inscription on the coffin. We do not speak a word, but we leave the place together and come out into the gray windy light of the fading day. He draws my arm in his, still holding my hand, and we walk a little way in silence. At length he says, very kindly: "Thank you for this, Rhoda; I did not know you loved him so much."

"Stop," I say; "I am very sorry for him, and feel so grateful that he should have cared for me; but in the way you mean I never loved him. All you said to me that night was right and true, and I have been the better for it."

"No harm has been done," he rejoins; "and if he died thinking you loved him, he died happier. But you are not looking well. Is anything [illegible]

"No, I am not unhappy, and now he has gone, I have no one who I think really loves me."

"You are mistaken there," he replies, quietly. "Don't you know that I love you!"—and then more to himself than to me—"as my life, as my soul. I loved you, Rhoda, from the first day I saw you; but then he loved you too, and he was so unable to buffet the waves of this world, if you could have loved him and made his life happy—well, dear, you understand. I have said more than I meant to say; consider some of it unsaid; only remember, if ever you should want a friend, you will know where to come;—and," he adds, with rather a sad smile, "I will not even in jest ask you to become my wife."

"Because you consider me so worthless?"

"Because I will not give you the pain of saying no."

"Because you will not give me the joy of saying yes."

"That could not be," he replied, with almost childish incredulity in his voice; "why, I am fifteen years older than you."

"And if it were twice that, it would be nothing," I replied, warmly. "But must you beat all the pride out of me?"

He turns round now and faces me, laying his hands upon my shoulders, while I gaze into his eyes so frank and fearless. "Remember," he says, in a solemn voice, "the place from which we have just come, remember all that is at stake, and then tell me if you can say from the bottom of your heart—I love you."

My heart does not falter as I echo his last words, and I know now that he will never ask me that question again—at least for the want of confirmation. He folds me in his arms, and, bending down, kisses my lips long and passionately. "I came in here," he says, "one of the weariest men on God's earth, and now I am surely the most blessed." We go back to London, both happy; and as we drive home through the shrieking London streets, I shudder to think how nearly I had missed the great peace and happiness of my heart.

He had kept his secret manfully; but thank God! it had been known at last, and not too late.—*Bazar.*

The Bulgarian Atrocities.

There was an animated debate in the English House of Commons on the Bulgarian atrocities.

The London *Times*, in a leading article, says:

Once more the massacres in Bulgaria have occupied the attention of the House of Commons. In a few days the members will have separated. But for this, we might expect a series of debates, in comparison with which that of last night would have been gentle and subdued in tone, for there can be little doubt that we are on the verge of revelations surpassing anything the imagination of civilized man could have conceived.

The barbarities of the Tartar conquerors, the wild and senseless destruction of human life which the modern students of history have been disposed to look upon as fabulous, find a parallel in the deeds perpetrated within the last few weeks at a few days' journey from our own shores. In our own age we must turn to Ashantee or Dahomey for anything similar to the ghastly spectacle now presented by a Turkish province.

According to the testimony, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, the helpless inhabitants of the district about Tartar Bazardjik and Philipoli, men, women, and children, have been slaughtered by thousands and their towns and villages utterly detroyed. It seems likely that those whom human incredulity has led to suppose the accounts were exaggerated will have to abandon that supposition. The testimony of eye witnesses and the admissions of a member of the British embassy, charged with the investigation of these massacres, give reason to believe that there has been nothing less than a general massacre of the population against which the Turkish government let loose its bands.

Furthermore, there is the strongest evidence that these atrocities have not been the work wholly, or even principally, of the Circassian settlers, but of the Turkish irregular troops, commanded by duly appointed officers, sent into the country expressly to strike terror into the population.

What passed last night in the House of Commons shows the astonishment and horror these deeds have aroused. Mr. George Anderson (Liberal member from Glasgow) introduced the subject, and one member after another arose to express his indignation and to protest against the attitude of indifference on the part of the British government.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Republican County Convention.

All citizens of McKean County who are opposed to repudiation in whatever form it presents itself, who believe in equal and exact justice to every human being; who believe that the United States of America is a nation and not a league, who believe in a civil service making appointments under government dependent upon the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees; and who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, are requested to meet at the respective places for holding elections in each township and borough on

Saturday, September 2, 1876,

at 7 o'clock p. m., and select two delegates from each township and borough to represent them in a County Convention to be held in the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on

Wednesday, September 6, 1876,

at 2 o'clock p. m. This Convention will select a candidate for Member of Assembly, two candidates for Associate Judges, and one candidate for State Commissioner, and will also name the choice of the Republicans of McKean county for Member of Congress and State Senator, and select delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions, and transact such other business as may come before it.

By order of Co. Com.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Chairman.

The Tilden Stock in Trade.

We have once before referred to the absurdity of the claim that Tilden has reduced the taxes as Governor of New York. This hollow pretense, together with the empty boast of Canal reform, is about all the stock in trade upon which the embarrassed Tilden shouters are plead ing with the people to unite with the "solid South" in the effort to make him President. The shallowness and hypocrasy of his much vaunted raid on the Canal Ring has been so thoroughly exposed that the Tilden organs have themselves become ashamed of that dodge. Thus they are reduced to the only string of "reduction of taxes," and continue to harp on that industriously and persistently. Occasionally we see in the Buffalo *Courier* and its rural imitators a long array of figures to show how the taxes were reduced under Tilden's administration. We all admit the reduction, and thank God and the Republican party for it, but Samuel Jones Tilden had no more to do with it than had Bill Tweed. After all, the facts remain undisproved and undisputed, that from Jan. 1, 1868 to Jan. 1, 1872, (four years) under Democratic administration of the finances, the State debt was reduced $5,516,744 06; from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1876, (four years) under Republican administration of the finances, the State debt was reduced $19,554,773 56; that the reduction from the tax of 1873 was due first to the fact that the Republicans paid over six millions and a third of debt in that year, ($6,337,567,) while the Democrats had only to pay about three-quarters of a million, ($739,260,) the next year. This was no credit to the Democrats, but to the Republicans. The Republicans having paid the debt, the Democrats did not have to levy taxes to pay it. The tax for general purposes and the expense of the State Government is precisely the same in 1876 that it was in 1875. That is, the tax over which the Governor has any control is not reduced at all. These are facts that cannot be denied or explained away, and will stand to show the stupendous impudence of the false and brazen pretense that Tilden reduced taxation in New York State to the extent of millions.

THE Potter *Journal* assents to all that we said in a recent issue in favor of the nomination of Hon. H. W. Williams for Congress, yet enquires "why not renominate the present member, Hon. S. Ross?" We believe it is generally understood throughout the district that Judge Ross is not a candidate. He has already held the office two terms, and while we agree with the Journal that his "fidelity and energy deserves recognition," we think he is fully satisfied with the "recognition" he has received by one renomination.

WE have heard it claimed that California was safe for Tilden because Senator Booth was for him. On the contrary, he has declared most emphatically for Hayes and Wheeler, in a rousing speech in Indiana a few days ago. The democracy no doubt think he is a man of small influence now.

The Senatorial Question.

Our far-seeing neighbor, the Potter *Enterprise*, of last week says;

The HERK comes out in favor of Judge Williams for Congress, and thinks McKean county will furnish the candidate for State Senator. As for the latter office we think Mitchell, of Tioga, has made different arrangements and McKean county must take a back seat, as usual. Tioga claims the lion's share in the republican camp.

While we are not disposed to accept our democratic neighbor as an authority concerning matters pertaining only to the Republican family of this Senatorial district, we reproduce the above item and our readers may take it for what it is worth. We do not know what Mr. Mitchell's "arrangements" are, and we hardly think the Republicans of Tioga are as hen like in their voracity as the *Enterprise* would have us believe. But however that may be, we are sure that no fairminded man can deny the justice of McKean's claim of the next candidate for Senator. Allotting Tioga's claim to a representation equal to the number of her republican votes, the fact remains that she has already had the Senator double the number of terms that either Potter or McKean has. Since McKean has had the Senator Potter has furnished two candidates one term and Tioga two terms. The justice of our claim is so clear that it does not need argument to convince any unprejudiced person. It is so clear that the Republicans of McKean county will most earnestly and uncompromisingly insist upon its recognition in the Senatorial Convention. We do not anticipate that there will be any serious opposition in the other counties, as we are informed that those of our friends in Potter and Tioga who take a just and impartial view of the matter very heartily concede the fact that McKean is entitled to the choice of Senatorial candidate. We believe we are entitled to it, and shall urge our claim with all the earnestness in our power, notwithstanding the predictions of our cynical neighbor, the *Enterprise*.

BEFORE the St. Louis convention the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the ablest Democratic paper in the West or East, said as follows of Sam. Tilden:

"It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known."

After his nomination the *Enquirer* was not in the least hearty in its acceptance of the candidate "nominated in corruption," until after the appearance of his remarkable letter of acceptance, from which it argues that Tilden has conceded more to the inflationists than even Hendricks, and that "there is now no need of a greenback party." And yet some of our hard money democratic friends *pretend* to believe Tilden an honest advocate of resumption, and that the sudden conversion of soft money men is on other grounds. Nonsense!

TILDEN and Hendricks, it seems, have two more letters to write that will tax their ingenuity quite as much as any they ever wrote. The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' National Reunion to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, Sept. 5, have invited them to attend, and, if they cannot attend, to answer by letter to be read to the soldiers at the Reunion. The soldiers close their letter of invitation in these significant words:

"Please have the kindness to answer completely to the soldiers of the Union, by letter if you cannot come, and by speech if you can come, this single question, 'What did you, or either of you, ever do or say, from 1861 to 1865, to advance the interests of that cause whose triumph we are to celebrate at our approaching Reunion?'"

SUPPOSE the Republican merchants and manufacturers in the North should say to their employees: "If you vote for Tilden you will get no more work from us." Wouldn't there be a howl of indignation—and very properly so, too? Yet that is exactly what the Democratic planters in the South tell their hands, and that is just why they carry Alabama and other ex-rebel States. Just let a Republican do it once and then listen to the music.

THE Steubenville *Gazette*, which has heretofore supported Peter Cooper and his greenback platform, now comes over to Tilden because it interprets his letter to mean soft money. Tilden's letter, so far as it relates to the currency question, is very much like the darkey's coon-trap: "It hab a spring at bofe ends so as to catch de coon either a-gwine or a-comin'."

The Main Issue.

From the New York Tribune.

The financial record of Congress is closed. Mr. Tilden and his friends may protest and argue until doomsday. The fact will remain that the Democratic party of 1876 is committed to repudiation. On that point the House has taken care to make a record which leaves no room for doubt. Mr. Tilden's friends at first resisted boldly. For a little while unprejudiced observers were encouraged to hope that, with such a leader, and such rare talent in organizing and directing forces, the hard-money Democrats might gain the mastery in their party in Congress. It is a waste of time to consider what they might have done had they been determined to do anything. The record proves that they soon lost hope, and their fidelity to their own convictions; that they began to bargain and compromise before the session was two months old; that they met a set of men who, with all their faults, have shown remarkable persistency and courage; that they surrendered more and more, week after week, until, at the end, the fierce shouts of repudiators proclaimed the complete victory of the Indiana faction, and the lonely protest of Mr. Hewitt only served to show that there was little room in the Democratic party for men who wished to preserve the public honor. There he stood, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, appealing to his party not to slaughter its candidate by an attempt to repudiate a solemn pledge of public faith. Of all the so called hard-money Democrats of the West, only three dared to vote with him—less than one in ten. Of sixty one Democrats from the South, only seven men, little more than one in nine, sustained him. His earnest appeal for public honor was supported by twenty five Democrats, while ninety seven voted, and forty-two more were paired or otherwise committed to repudiation.

This final vote was by no means the only evidence of the position of that party. Five times before the attempt to repeal the Resumption act had been made. At the outset, the hard money Democrats, though a minority, numbered over fifty, including the Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a majority of the members of that committee and the one on Banking and Currency, and many of the ablest and most influential members. If reason could have prevailed, or sagacity for the success of party, these men would have gained and finally conquered. But they lost strength at every vote. Soon one of the ablest of them became so demoralized that he offered a compromise, fatal in point of principle, and fatal also in practical effect. For it told the repudiators that they could compel unconditional surrender if they only stood firm, and to the end they decided not a hair's breadth. Not a man of them fell back. One after another the professed hard money Democrats yielded. A careful examination of all the votes shows that 139 Democrats voted, at one time or another, for the repudiation of the pledge of 1875. Besides the 25 who voted against it at the end, there were of those who had voted at all on this question only 8 who had not voted for the repeal. Over two-thirds of the Democrats were for repudiation from the first; more than four-fifths were for repudiation at the end.

These facts are of vital importance. They prove that, within the Democratic party, the repudiators are irresistible. Men blame Gov. Tilden for yielding to their demand. As well blame the figure head of a steamboat because it does not stand still when the wheels revolve. The Whig party once endured some individual freedom. The Republican party, notwithstanding the effort of some leaders, still tolerates freedom of action to some extent. But for fifty years the Democratic party has never tolerated independence. No man knows it better than Mr. Tilden himself, who has not to this day been forgiven for a single escape many years ago from Democratic servitude. He is a strong man, as we have often insisted. But his party is stronger than any man. His culture and instincts would lead him to defend hard money and public honor. But if he wants to be President by Democratic votes he is forced to accept as his own the opinion of the Democratic party. He has made his choice. The letter of acceptance was a surrender of all opposition to the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Tilden consents to be, and to the end must be, the mere figure-head of that machine whose motive power is that spirit which sends Western and Southern Democrats to Congress, and whose aim is repudiation.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN says Tilden's letter "goes a step or two further than he [Allen] anticipated. It enunciates policies and financial precepts that the Democrats of Ohio were abused and derided for stating on the stump last Fall." This is very true. The then organ of Mr. Tilden last Fall called Allen and his fellowers "paper-maniacs." Now Tilden and Allen are in the same boat. But it is not Allen who has changed.

SIGEL, by the grace of Tammany, is Register of New York at a salary of $30,000. Why should he not be for Tilden?

Ex-Gov. William Allen.

WHAT THE REPRESENTATIVE GREENBACK DEMOCRAT THINKS OF TILDEN'S LETTER —FAR IN ADVANCE OF WHAT HE EXPECTED.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed ex-Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, at Chillicothe a few days ago. We quote from his letter as follows:

I asked the Governor if he had read Tilden's letter of acceptance.

"Yes; a shrewd, able, statesmanlike paper. And it goes *a step or two further than I anticipated. It enunciates policies and financial precepts that the Democrats of Ohio were abused for stating on the stump last Fall, and derided for* stating in the same last Fall. It is far more favorable than I anticipated, and contains the germ of a future return of the currency in the interests of the people. Why, sir, Bell admits as a fact that I stated on the stump last Fall seventy-three times—that the currency, the volume of the currency, cannot be fixed and hampered within any circumscribed limits; it must vary with the demands of the people and keep easy with the demands of the present paper currency to maintain the business of the country. That is the case of the present hard times; there is not enough currency to maintain the business of the country. The——fools, some of whom write books, talk about an over-production. How can there be an over-production of anything that is valuable? No, Sir; it is the lack of sufficient currency to carry on the business of the country, adequate to meet the demands of this restless, energetic Anglo-Saxon nature that is always poking into new projects, uprooting the forests, and transforming the prairies into fertile farm lands, building railroads and factories, and tear up the wealth out of the bowels of the earth.

Again, Gov. Tilden makes assertions that I uttered on the stump, and that is the Government, having a monopoly of supplying currency to the people, is bound to supply enough. Altogether, the *letter is far in advance* of what I *stated and expected*. The outlook is a little clearer, and *Ohio Democrats stand upon the platform.*"

"Governor, it has been thought that you could do the ticket an immense deal of good in Ohio by making a few judiciously-distributed speeches like *this.*"

"Some gentlemen from Indiana were here the other day, and anxious to have me speak at Indianapolis, at a meeting shortly to be held there. I said then as I say now: I will make no speeches in this campaign. Henry Seward Lamar is a private citizen. I shall go to the polls in November and vote the Democratic ticket. Then I will come home and think. And that is what a great many other Democrats won't do."

THE WEEKLY
COMMERCIAL
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

such a medium; and, in order to place it within the reach of all classes, it will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below.

The paper will support the nominees of the, Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate means in its power to secure their election, and thus continue the administration of the functions of government in the hands of the Republican party—the party which saved the nation, and is, in this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, East and West, North and South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting—as it is certainly one of the most important—in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

All news of the week, together with choice miscellaneous reading for the family, will be found in the columns of the paper. Also, full and accurate market reports, giving the transactions in Pittsburgh, and other leading cities, East and West—a feature of special value to the producer, consumer and dealer.

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ALL description of sores are immediately by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs, by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly, for should the skin unite, a horrid diseased condition remains underneath to break out with fresh fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment is to allay inflammation, as indicated by nature, to reduce the inflammation as indicated by pain, to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of this Ointment and about the wound and to soothe the inflamed parts by fomenting with plenty of hot water and gently assist the healing powers of nature by the occasional use of the Pills, to carry off the load of bile with which the blood is surcharged, and which, if retained, will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the blood, swollen, and discolored parts, "out the wound," sore or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal. Warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will further the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the skin and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, utterly beyond the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such pernicious sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from those complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in. It will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and fog on the bad inflammative sloughing fever and ague, it should be taken night and morning. The Ointment should be rubbed on the stomach and bowels, and if taken with the Pills will soon relieve the oppression and tightness usually felt in such cases, no matter whether they arise from nervousness or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Stricture.

The above class of complaints will be much relieved by copiously fomenting the parts with warm water, and then the ointment rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from those dreadful complaints should lose not a moment in attending their precious. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be able to penetrate, where it will remove any tongue into the arteries, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for fistulas, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases of dropsy will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the affected parts, and after a day or two other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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Chiego foot,	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
Chilblains	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco-bay,	Glandular Swellings,	Tumors,
Chapped Hands	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
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Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of I. Haywood, Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $1.50 per year, or $1.00 if paid in advance. Subscribers who allow the paper to run on after the expiration of their subscription, for three months or more, will be charged $2.00 per year.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. Whittemore, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Belvidere at 7 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST—O. J. Rose, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning services. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

— Goldsmith Maid nets her owner $20,000 this year.

— Prof. Thos. W. Wasson, of Friendship, is to take charge of the Port Allegany School.

— There are 23 producing wells reported in the Warren district, with an average total daily production of 175 barrels.

— Two thugs from Kane were placed under Sheriff King's charge on Tuesday, on the charge of burglary.

— We acknowledge the receipt of cards announcing the marriage of V. P. Carter, of Olean, to one of Cincinnati's daughters.

— Prof. Allen, President of Alfred University, was chairman of the Allegany county Republican Convention, at Friendship last Thursday.

— The public are cordially invited to attend the Hayes and Wheeler Club meeting next Saturday evening, the 26th. There will be some good speaking.

— We neglected to state in our last issue that the net result of the Parade at Crosby Station was $61 25. By a card in another column it will be seen that the proceeds were put where they would do the most good.

— T. W. Dickinson, of the Olean Times, and Mart. Moore were in town yesterday to witness the victory of their boys. We showed them the inside of our new jail, after which they were very quiet and peaceable.

— The Olean Herald, democratic, has struggled for existence with heroism and pluck worthy of a better cause, but has finally given up the ghost. Tilden would do well to roll a "chart" of that town into Allegany county.

A HARD GAME.—The Wild Cats gave the Tigers, of Larrabee, a little "racket" on Tuesday, at Larrabee. At the end of the sixth inning the game stood 11 to 10 in favor of the Wild Cats. The Tigers couldn't come to play any more.

— We are told that Jim. Reader made a few remarks before the Hayes and Wheeler club at Bradford at a recent meeting. We would not be surprised if Jim. should "commend" against Tilden, Matson and Reform yet.

HON. D. M. BOILS, who so delightfully enlivened our democratic friends by speaking here four weeks ago Saturday and Brown and Democracy, will address the Old on Hayes and Wheeler Club this evening. Boils has had all he wants of Democracy.

ANOTHER KNOCK OUT.—The Riverside B. B. C., of Western Mills, have challenged the Wild Cats of this place to contest a game of ball, and the challenge has been accepted. The game will take place on the Wild Cat grounds Thursday afternoon the 31th inst.

— Since the letter of the Secretary of the Belmont B. B. C., was in type we have received also a communication from the umpire whose rulings are so disputed. But as we do think sufficiently answered—in English—by the Secretary. But as a matter of courtesy to the umpire we will publish his communication next week. We have not space this week. This closes the controversy so far as our columns are concerned.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR A TANNERY.—We learn from Mr. L. Rogers that a gentleman will visit this place on Tuesday of next week with a view of locating a tannery in this vicinity. He is a practical Tanner and if he can be assured of plenty of hemlock bark will move at once in the erection of one or two Tanneries. He would like to secure contracts for a few thousand acres of bark on the trees, with the privilege of peeling the same at such times as he can agree with the owners of the land. He claims that with a sufficient number of contracts of that nature he can raise all the money necessary to put up first-class Tanneries. We trust the owners of hemlock lands will give him all the encouragement necessary to secure this most desirable end.

— In another column we give the Secretary of the Hunter B. B. C., of Clermont room to say his say. We sympathize with him in his desire that justice be done all parties. We freely admit that the Wild Cats were a little too noisy and obstreperous, yet that criticism would apply to members of both clubs. We had no fault to find with the members of the Hunter nine. Some of them we know to be gentlemen, others we don't know at all and therefore cannot vouch for them. The umpire may for all we know be a young man of integrity and good character, we hope really that he is. But high toned young men sometimes let their feelings get the better of their judgment, and not every young man of integrity and good character makes a good umpire. We have none but friendly feelings toward the Hunter B. B. C. and their umpire, and we can even forgive Mr. Secretary Moriarty for accusing us of "scurvy backbilding." (Perhaps he meant backbiting.) The best of christians are liable to "fall from grace"—but they don't like to be told of it. Mr. Armstrong was scarce, and his name was signed to the score, but he did not write the article. We mention this to let Mart. out.

HAYES AND WHEELER!

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club at their hall over J. P. Wendel's store, on the Court Room,

Saturday Evening, Aug. 26.

ROBT. H. ROSE, of Smethport,
G. A. BERRY, of Bradford,
O. A. HOTCHKISS, "
R. B. STONE, "

and others, have been invited to address the meeting. All are invited to attend, including the ladies.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Pres't.

OLEANS vs. WILD CATS.

The Oleans easily Victorious.

The friendly contest between the Olean B. B. C. and the Wild Cats of this place, which took place on the grounds of the latter yesterday, resulted as was expected—only more so. It was known that the Olean boys had few superiors in Western New York, and their playing yesterday did no discredit to their reputation. They are all excellent batters, their fielding shows long practice and hard training; and in running they excel any political candidate in our acquaintance. If the old man Tilden could infuse some of their youth and vigor into his decrepid legs there might be some hope of his success. The Wild Cats did some fine playing, but their want of practice and experience was painfully apparent. They played uneven and seemed to lack what sporting men call "staying qualities." The careless pitching of the Wild Cat pitcher was the occasion of the Oleans running up their score fearfully on their last inning. We do not think the Wild Cats need feel discouraged in the least. They have only been organized a few weeks, and this is their first fair and square match game, with the disadvantage of one of the best players, Downey, dropped out and two at least in new positions in the field. The game was pleasantly, orderly and quietly conducted. The umpiring was fair and impartial, and the best of feeling manifested between the contestants. The Oleans are a fine appearing body of young men physically, and by their generally orderly behaviour and appearance created a good impression among our citizens and won for them a friendly feeling from the start. We understand the game will be repeated on the Olean grounds at no distant day.

Below is the score of runs made:

Oleans	1	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	19	11
Wild Cats	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	10

A TERRIBLE FATE.

Two Men Fatally Burned in the Bradford Oil District.

From the Buffalo Express of Saturday we copy the following account of the terrible affair at Bradford. The truth that the miner who digs in the bowels of the earth for petroleum carries his life in his hands has been once more illustrated by a fearful accident which befell two men in the Bradford Oil District. On Thursday night of last week a young man named Mannon and his partner, whose name has not been ascertained, were at work drilling a well near Tar Port on the Bradford Oil District. The shaft is nineteen in Prentice Well No. 9, and had been sunk to a depth of about 900 feet. They had reached the shale, but did not expect any flow of oil until a sandy stratum was struck. For this reason no preparations had been made for the on, when suddenly about eleven o'clock the gas came bubbling up, and catching fire from the light about the foot of the well, everything was at once

WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

Mannon, who was working on the derrick, and whose clothes were completely saturated with oil, was ablaze before he realized what a step. He ran about thirty yards towards a fence, and in climbing over, so narrowly was he burned, that a large piece of the skin from his breast was detached and remained hanging upon the boards of the fence. Maddened with pain he ran on a short distance further, when his strength became exhausted and he fell to the ground. He was removed to a neighboring house where everything was done that could alleviate the sufferings. He lingered throughout the night

IN THE GREATEST AGONY,

and died Friday morning about seven o'clock. The remains were taken from Bradford to his home about four miles from Oil City, where his parents reside. Mannon was a young man and unmarried. The other man, who was not at work in the derrick, and whose clothes were comparatively free from oil, was not so severely burned as Mannon, still he was so badly burned that he now lies in a critical condition, and small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

R. N. and P. R. R.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad was held at the office of the company in Mt. Morris, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. Following is a list of the officers elected:

Directors—Friendship, A. W. Miner; Angelica, Alfred Lockhart, David P. Richardson, Nunda, Franklin D. Lake, Samuel Swain, George M. Osgoodby; Mt. Morris, Charles L. Bingham, Leicester, James C. Wemple; York, George W. Root; Fowlerville, Benjamin F. Dow, Rochester, Gen. W. Aldrich, Henry C. Wisner; Chili, A. H. King. Inspectors of election—Henry H. King, Inspectors of election—Henry H. Scofield, William H. Southerland, Hawthorn Burl.

At the conclusion of the election the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Franklin D. Lake; Vice President, Geo. W. Aldrich; Counsel, Geo M. Osgoodby; Treasurer, Charles L. Bingham, Secretary, A. Lockhart.

Inasmuch as the legal notice of the above annual meeting was not published in this county, because of the inability of the company to pay for the publication, we suspect that the above election is not legally valid to any great extent. But whether it is or not is a matter of small moment.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.—Just as we go to press we are handed an acceptance by the State Line Eagle B. B. C., of Limestone, a challenge to play a match game for the championship of McKean county with the Wild Cats. Game to take place Saturday, the 26th inst., on the Wild Cat grounds.

Death of Hon. S. Sartwell.

We stop the press at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon to announce that Hon. Solomon Sartwell breathed his last a few moments ago. Although the Judge has been very low for a long time his departure was sudden and unlooked for. He had been feeling somewhat worse for the past 24 hours, but at the time was reading quietly, when he said to his son G. W. Sartwell, who sat at his bedside reading to him on account of Speaker Kerr's last moments, "I'm going," and dropped away as one sinking into a quiet sleep.

The funeral services will take place Sunday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Burglars in Olean.

A correspondent writes that a burglary was committed in Olean last Thursday night. The cigar store of James Kelsey was broken open by some parties unknown who carried off about six or seven hundred dollars worth of cigars. The burglars (it is evident there were more than one,) forced the shutters open on one of the back windows and then broke with the sharp top of a hammer, or something else, the corner of a pane of glass and then turned the window fasteners so they could raise the sash. They then went in and helped themselves. They took only the very best brands. Mr. Kelsey manufactures some five or six thousand of his famous brand "Royal," worth $50 per thousand, and some of his "J. K.s" are worth $30 per thousand. There were two suspicious characters seen in the store the morning before pricing the goods. It is hoped the rascals will be caught and that they may get their just deserts.

The Smethport Graded School.

We are informed by the Directors that they have succeeded in securing the services of Prof. H. B. Farmer, of East Hamburgh, Erie county, N. Y., late Principal of the East Hamburgh Academy, to take charge of the Graded School in this borough. Prof. Farmer has a first-class reputation as a teacher of large experience. We have not learned the rates of tuition, but would direct all our of the district wishing to attend to call upon the Secretary, I. S. Gleason. The fall term will commence September 18th.

Lafayette in Line.

The Republicans of Lafayette township are up and doing as usual. A rousing meeting was held at Lafayette Corners last Saturday evening. Eloquent addresses were made by L. A. Berry and O. A. Hotchkiss, which were listened to with deep interest. An inebriated democratic "reformer" sought to disturb the meeting, but only succeeded in furnishing a practical illustration of his party tendencies.

— An employee of the Buffalo Courier, a Republican at heart, stated in this borough the other day that he would vote for Tilden this fall, for the reason that he was in the Courier employ and they "rather insisted" that their employees should support Tilden if they wished to retain their situations. Here's part-saving for you, with a vengeance. This is the Courier's idea of civil service reform. Suppose now the Republican stationers and publishers throughout the country should refuse to order stationary, ink, &c., of their gentlemanly travelling agents because the Courier Company was Democratic in politics. Would it not be equally fair and liberal?

— Col. Wilcox thinks there must be some doubt about the newspaper statement that Alfred Lochhart, of Angelica, failed his case of his connection with the R. N. & P. R. R., for he has no evidence that any of those fellows ever paid out any thing.

TILDEN AT BRADFORD.—A Tilden club was formed at Bradford last week. The meeting for organization was held in Newell Hall, after which an adjourned meeting for the the purpose of ratification, &c., was held in the Bradford House barroom. Several of the "reformers" wore their eyes dressed in mourning the next day. So we are informed.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Allow me through your paper to express our thanks to our many friends for their kind remembrance at the picnic at Crosby station Aug. 11. Hoping that none of the kind friends who responded so generously to the invitation may ever be in circumstances to need charitable remembrances, we pray that should such ever be the case they may not look for aids as full of Christian charity as those to whom we shall ever feel indebted.

The amount placed in our hands as the result of the Picnic is $61 25.

C. P. and L. A. RICE.

Norwich Pa, Aug. 21 1876.

Given up to Die—Cured.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief never fails in the worst cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramp, Colic, Bloody Flux. It is especially valuable with children. Here is a sample case that speaks volumes for the remedy.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept 30, 1873.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir—Our little Willie, 20 months old, has had the summer complaint or "cholera infantum" as the doctor calls it, all summer. The disease has been very fatal here this year, and Willie, like most of the other little sufferers, was given up to die. As a last resort we gave him your Golden Relief, and you can imagine our gratitude when I tell you ten days use of it completely cured him. He was out of danger in three hours. We put 3 teaspoonfuls into one-half glass of sweetened water and gave him one teaspoonful of that mixture every few minutes till improvement began, then once in two hours, and finally only three times a day. We applied it full strength to his bloated and tender abdomen outside.

Yours truly,
MRS. O. A. DUNLAP.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Never despair—Something that never fails—*Fever and Ague*. To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease, or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt and the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse. Read the advertisement elsewhere. 1y5

Both Sides of the Question.

Clermont, Pa. Aug. 21, 1876.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Not knowing exactly whether it was your own version or that of Mr. Armstrong that appeared in the Miner, dated Aug. 17th, I therefore do not intend to make my statement personal in the sense of the word, only to give the true account of the game. Now the umpire of the game whom you set down as grossly unfair and partial to his own club. I admit he may have been ignorant of some one or two rules, but not as you erroneously state, all the rules of the game. Now his character for honesty and integrity stands good in spite of your scurvy backbiting, as those who have known him for the last ten years can testify. The remonstrances of the Wild Cat captain, as you deem his bullylog demeanor, were nothing more or less than futile attempts to intimidate the umpire so that he must give all decisions in his favor, whether just or unjust. His (the captain's) conduct and behaviour on that particular occasion was most ungentlemanly and most ridiculous. The score at the end of the ninth inning shows whether the Hunters needed the assistance of the umpire, and when he justly decided a man out on second base it was plainly evident that the captain of the Wild Cats intended if fair means failed to try foul means to win the game; also I wish to correct an error in your paper, you stated him as the first man out. I claim he was the second man out. Now when that man was put at second base and refused to leave the base, the umpire walked up to the captain of the Wild Cats and asked him if he would tell that man to leave the field, when the captain answered in the same style which characterized him throughout the whole game: "No, d—— d if I will;" thereupon the umpire decided the game in favor of the Hunters, and the captain of the Hunters did not refuse to play, because as soon as the umpire called the game he left the field completely disgusted with the conduct of his opponent.

Sir, I have the honor to remain
Yours respectfully
THOMAS MORIARTY,
Secy. Hunters B. B. C.

In Answer to Enquirer's Query.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I see in your last paper "A Query" in regard to dancing and places of contest, profanity, drunkenness, &c., and as the "Enquirer" asks some one of "their very religious friends" if they will not please inform the "Enquirer" in what it is worse, &c. As the question is an honest one, and the "Enquirer" asks for information, we will try to give it:

First, why suppose it worse to attend a dancing ice cream festival, or a dancing pic-nic at Crosby Station, than other places of pleasure, where betting, profanity and drunkenness are prevalent? Is the "Enquirer's" conscience in doubt as to which is the worst? Then you must look at the moral quality of the action and be sure to have a conscience illumined by the spirit and word of God. But if it as fair to attend a dancing picnic, as it is to attend those places of profanity, &c., which the "Enquirer" admits by the question, "is it worse," then it is bad enough, the Lord knows, and should not be tolerated by an enlightened community. But to the question, "is it worse?" We say yes, verily, for in those popular games and places of profanity and drunkenness, they make no pretensions to anything better. They make no pretensions to any thing better. They make no profession of Christ; they belong to no church, (except the World's Church,) they honestly say to the public, we are of the world, and we love its pleasures, therefore we go in for its enjoyment. They do not set themselves up as members of the church of Christ, they do not profess to be the light of the world, nor the salt of the earth, they are no hypocrites, professing one thing on the sabbath and doing another thing during the week; they are honest before God and man, and they say, we love those games and places of pleasure, and we enjoy them. But it is not so with the professed disciples of Christ. When the church members get up a dancing festival or dancing picnic, and have a good time—for the benefit of the church of Christ, or for its poor members, &c. they act inconsistent with and give the lie to their christian profession, they act hypocrite, they put on the cloak of Christ's righteousness, that they may the better serve the devil. Therefore, you can see it is worse. Not that the act is worse, it is the damnable hypocrisy that is worse. You ask, if some of your "very religious friends" will please inform you wherein it is worse. It does not need to be very religious in order to see that every church member that gets up and sustains those picnic dances or church dances violates the solemn vows and promises that they made to God and the church, when they became its members. Such church members have not only lied unto men, but unto God. My dear Enquirer, whoever you may be, do you not see wherein it is worse? Then think of the example you are setting. How foolish and sinful! Your place is in the prayer meeting and not in the dancing room. You cannot serve God and Mammon. In this country we do not believe in uniting church and state, neither do we believe in uniting God and Mammon. If any person thinks it base to get up a ball or dance, we have no objections whatever. But when it is got up under the shadow or shade of the church, we feel hurt, and so does the cause of Christ.

EYES.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a first-class newspaper we can heartily recommend the above mentioned Journal, with the assurance that if they once get in the habit of reading it they will not know how to do without it. It is one of the ablest edited papers in the State, and standard authority on commercial and financial news. Read the prospectus in another column.

Dressmaking.

Mrs. G. C. Kidder is prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy dressmaking in the latest styles and at reasonable prices, at her residence on Green street. Give her a call. 41-3m

FOR SALE.—A good milch cow. Cheap for cash. For particulars call upon

G. M. SMITH.

WM. L. CHESMAN } In M'Kean County Common Pleas, No. 51, Feby. Term 1872.
vs.
F. D. WHEELER.

June 22, 1876, on motion, Henry King appointed Auditor to distribute money made on real estate sold by Sheriff King in above case.

By the Court.

Said Auditor will make distribution of said money at Smethport, on Thursday, September 21, 1876, at one o'clock p. m., when all parties interested must present their claims or forever be debarred.

H. KING,
Auditor.

43-4t

Foreign Attachment.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, vs. ROBERT HALSEY AND HENRY HALSEY.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: To the Sheriff of said County—Greeting: We command you that you attach Robert Halsey and Henry Halsey, late of your county, by all and singular their goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose-e or possessions soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Smethport, in and for said county, on the Fourth Monday of September next, there to answer The National Park Bank of a plea of debt. Damages, $50,000. And also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the goods or chattels, rights or credits, lands or tenements of the defendants may be found, so that they be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of September next to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court thereon; and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of said Court at Smethport, the 26th day of July, 1876.

C. R. SARTWELL, Prothonotary.
per J. E. CHADWICK, Deputy.

[SEAL]

(A true copy)
ATTEST—C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. July 28, 1876. 40-6

WITHOUT A PARALLEL?—We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "*Sinkler's Consumption Cure*" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of A. B. Armstrong's, and get a trial bottle for 5 cents, or a regular size for 50 cents or $1.00.

S. C. WELLS, Sole Prop'r LeRoy, N. Y.

"*HACKMETACK*" a new and delightful Perfume sold by, A. B. Armstrong.

12-3leow-6m

Administrator's Sale.

WHEREAS letters of administration of the estate of John Martin, deceased, late of Sergeant Township, McKean County, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, and whereas an order of the Orphan's Court of McKean county, Pa., was made June 21, A. D. 1876, directing the sale of decedent's real estate, to pay debts, terms cash on confirmation. Now therefore, in pursuance of said order of sale the undersigned administrator, will expose to public sale on Saturday, August 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Sergeant township, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Millesburgh and Smethport Turnpike Road east of Genesburgh; thence north two hundred perches to a beech corner; thence east forty-eight perches to a post corner; thence south one hundred and ninety-eight perches to the turnpike road; thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land and known as lot No. 6, as surveyed by H. Payne.

DAVAULT MARTIN,
Administrator.

August 3, 1876.-40 4t.

J. P. GREEN, } IN THE COURT OF COMMON
vs. } PLEAS OF M'KEAN COUNTY PA
A. WEGLEY. } NO. 1, DECEMBER TERM, 1876.

WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

And now, August 15, 1876, the Plaintiff entered a rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case.

JOHN C. BACUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

McKean County, ss:

J. P. Green, the above named Plaintiff being duly sworn, says, That there is due to him from the Defendant in the above stated Foreign Attachment, the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and twenty-six cents, on the following cause of action, viz., one hundred and eight dollars, debt, one hundred and on promissory note; two hundred and interest on promissory note; two hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents, debt and interest, for work and labor done, goods sold and delivered, money paid for Defendant at his special request, and money loaned,

his
J. P. × GREEN.
mark.

D. V. Crossmire, Witness.

Sworn and subscribed }
August, 16, 1876. }

C. R. SARTWELL, Prothonotary. 42-6t

Dissolution.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and conducted under the Firm name of YOUNG & BARDEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts, dues and demands in favor of said Firm will be paid to A. T. Barden, and all just debts against said Firm will be paid by A. T. Barden.

W. A. YOUNG,
A. T. BARDEN.

Allegany Bridge, Aug. 3, 1876. 41-4t

For Sale.

One Store with a dwelling house attached, for sale with the entire stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions &c. Has a pleasant location in the Village of Kane. Also one House and Lot, Barn, &c., all of which will be sold at the most reasonable terms.

Enquire of or address
O. D. COLEMAN,
Kane, McKean Co., Pa.

Kane, August 10, 1876 —tf

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.
Clermont	6.30 p m	1.39 p m
Wernwag		1.49
Hamlin		1.52
Colegrove		1.57
Crosby		2 01
Smethport	7.25	2 20
Farmers Val.		2 35
Frisbees		2.47
Larrabees	6.30 p m	2.57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	4.30 p m
Frisbees	11.29	4.39
Farmers Val.	11.41	4.51
Smethport	11 57	5 05
Crosby	12 12	5.23
Colegrove	12.16	5 27
Hamlin	12.20	5.31
Wernwag	12.35	5.46
Clermont	12.45 p m	5.56 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	8.30 a m
Olean	10.31	8.36	4.35
Eldred	11.14	9.10	
Larabees	11 14	9.27	6.45
P't Allegany	11.38	9.55	
Emporium	12.40	11.00	

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Express.	Accom.
Emporium	3 30 a m	1.45 p m	
P't Allegany	4.30	2.50	
Larabees	4.54	3.15	4.30 a m
Eldred			
Olean	5.47	4.10	6.26
Buffalo	9.00	7.20	2.50 p m

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	4.20 p m
"	"	Driftwood	5.42 p m
"	"	Emporium	6.20 p m
"	"	St. Marys	7.21 p m
"	arr. at	Kane	9.00 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Renovo	11.00 a m
"	"	Emporium	12.55 p m
"	"	St. Marys	1.46 p m
"	"	Kane	3.30 p m
"	arr. at	Erie	7.35 p m
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	2.15 a m
"	"	Driftwood	3.07 a m
"	"	Emporium	4.40 a m
"	"	St. Marys	4.36 a m
"	"	Kane	6.20 a m
"	arr. at	Erie	10.30 a m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6.05 a m
"	"	St. Marys	7.25 a m
"	"	Emporium	8.10 a m
"	"	Driftwood	9.58 a m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20 a m
"	"	Kane	4.10 p m
"	"	St. Marys	5.37 p m
"	"	Emporium	8.20 p m
"	"	Renovo	8.45 p m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	6.50 a m
PHILA'D'A EXPRESS	leaves	Erie	6.10 p m
"	"	Kane	9.40 p m
"	"	St. Marys	10.48 p m
"	"	Emporium	11.30 p m
"	"	Driftwood	12 07 a m
"	"	Renovo	1.10 a m

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Pearl Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS BOOTS & SHOES, &c, are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examinination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

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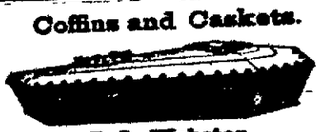

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The British Army in India.

The Manchester *Examiner and Times* says: Some facts recently made public in an Italian newspaper with reference to the strength and composition of the native army supply encouraging evidence of the popularity of the queen's service among the races of our Indian empire. It is necessary to premise that recruiting in the English sense is not known in India. No inducements are offered, no alluring prospects held out, to the Hindoo or Sikh who joins the ranks. The recruit is welcomed when he offers himself, and if he has the requisite qualifications he is permitted to enroll himself. Still, so strong is the military feeling that despite the absence of pressure or persuasion—there is no bounty, and not even a "queen's shilling"—the vacancies in the army are filled up nearly as fast as they occur. At the time when the return was prepared, the vacancies in the ranks of the Bengal infantry amounted to no more than two per cent., or fifteen men per corps. In the whole of the nineteen regiments of Bengal cavalry there were only twenty-six vacancies, or less than one and a half to each regiment. The Madras army, including the regiments in which recruiting had been purposely stopped for some time, had thirteen and a half vacancies to each regiment. The number was a little larger, to wit: twenty-seven per regiment, in the Bombay army; but those figures in this case were computed soon after the annual invaliding, and at a period when the vacancies were at their maximum. The contrast between this state of affairs and that prevailing in the British army, where vacancies are the rule, and not the exception, is certainly remarkable. An inquiry into the composition of the army yields some interesting results. Taking the Bengal army first, we find it composed of Hindustanis, numbering 22,208—8,000 being Dulumins and Rajpoots, 6,400 Mohammedans, 1,900 Jats, and 5,800 low caste men; Turus-Jumma men, or soldiers from the Punjaub, numbering 19,700, and including 11,700 Sikhs, 1,200 Mustic Sikhs, 5,900 Mohammedans, and 800 Hindoos, together with 9,400 Goorkas and other hill men, and 4,700 from the Trans-Indus country, including Affghans and men from the border tribes. The Madras army consists of 11,200 Mohammedans, 10,000 Telungas, 3,100 Tamils, 1,000 Brahmins and Rajpoots, 450 Mahrattas, 1,900 described as Christians, and 2,000 of other creeds and races. In the Bombay army the Mahrattas number 8,000, the Mohammedans 4,800, Persuris 3,000, Brahmins 2,900, 1,787 Punjabis, 310 Christians, 250 Jews, and between three and four thousand not coming under these heads. It is worth mentioning that the Mohammedans, according to this return, preponderate, their number in the three army divisions being 27,900.

A Rochelian Prophecy.

The Boston *Post* says: The New York *Tribune* has been trying to obtain some trustworthy estimate of Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth, but without success. Current rumors for several years ascribed fabulous wealth to Astor, Stewart and Vanderbilt. Their fortunes were said to exceed $30,000,000 each, and were popularly supposed to reach $100,000,000. But this is a very large sum of money, and few people stopped to think what was meant by $100,000,000. Mr. Astor was worth in all not more than $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and Mr. Stewart's fortune did not exceed $25,000,000. Those acquainted with his business affairs know that he was constantly carrying a heavy margin of indebtedness on his purchases—not beyond his ability to carry, nor sufficient to embarrass him—but materially lessening the aggregate worth of his estate on a final settlement and winding up of his affairs. Mr. Vanderbilt has not needed to own a majority of the stock of the New York Central and Hudson River railroads. It has been sufficient for him and his sons, with a few chosen friends, to control $40,000,000 of the stock. Had his death not been so long anticipated this valuable property would probably be subject to the fluctuations of the market for a time after his demise, and a forced sale of the stock would not yield the figures at present quoted on the market, but his best friends do not anticipate anything like a convulsion. In view of this contingency, it is understood in the inner circle of the commodore's acquaintance that he has disposed of his immense interest in the stock to his sons, which will effectually prevent a panic and keep the control of the roads in the hands of those who have so long managed them. Mr. Vanderbilt will not let the public into the secret of his fortune. He is willing enough to be considered worth $100,000,000, but the exact figures never will be known outside of his family if he can avoid it. The actual value of his estate cannot even be estimated with any certainty. To say that he is worth from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 is as near as any outsider can get at it.

How the Turks Suffer for Religion.

Warm weather has done sad havoc among the Turkish troops in Servia and Bosnia, mainly because their religion obliges the Moslems to wear the fez cap, which has no brim, and their faces are exposed to the scorching rays of the midsummer sun, which results in temporary blindness, and the soldiers are unable to use their weapons with effect. The Ottoman war office has ordered a visor for soldiers time and again, but the injunction goes unheeded, because, as Mohammedans, they must knock their foreheads on the grounds while praying, and yet their heads must remain covered. So, whether the crescent falls before the cross or not, the fez cap without a brim must be worn by all true Moslems.

"PREFERRED SERVICE." — Costermonger (to swell who has asked his way): "Well, I can't exactly direct you, governor, but if you'll jump into my barrer I'll drive you there."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Bulgarian Outrages and the British Parliament.

In the English House of Commons Hon. Robert Bourke, one of the under secretaries for the foreign department, in reply to a question by Mr. Charles Thomson Ritchie (conservative), member for the Tower Hamlets, said: "Several representations have been made to the Porte regarding the cruel and atrocious scenes in Bulgaria. The Porte has been informed that the recital of these deeds has created in the English mind the greatest indignation and horror. I have reasons to believe that these occurrences ceased some little time ago and that punishment is being inflicted by the Porte upon the perpetrators. A British consular agent has been appointed at Philippopolis with special instructions on the subject of these atrocities."

The London *Times* in a leading article on the text that the capture of Gurgusovatz is a severe, if not fatal, blow to the Servians, concludes as follows: The Turkish ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make a wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit the one hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria they are the victims of infatuation. Servia is not hid away in a corner. What is done there one day is known the next morning in all the capitals of Europe, and if the Bashi-Bazouks were let loose on the defenseless peasantry the prudential motives of statesmen would form but a sorry barrier against the popular indignation of the countries on whose forbearance the Turks have too long relied. Even the repudiation of the Turkish debt did less to give a just idea of Ottoman rule than the butcheries in Bulgaria, and a repetition of those horrors in Servia would make the picture of that rule fatally complete.

Nor will Turkey be allowed to make such use of her victory as to cancel Servian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the great powers, and with them will lie the duty of imposing any needful restraints on the impetuous spirit of her people. Whatever may be their faults, they are advancing in civilization as fast as the Ottoman part of Turkey is decaying. Other States than Russia would not be disposed to let them again fall under the rule of Turkish pashas or even allow Belgrade to be again occupied by a Turkish garrison.

A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Berlin, says: Mediation by the powers is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven off Turkish soil. According to private information received from Bucharest, Prince Charles is greatly discomfited at the change in the cabinet and the increasing power of the radicals. His abdication is feared.

The Baby is Dead.

There is a white hatchment over the portal—a long streamer of snowy crape trails from the mantled bell knob like a film of ghostly morning mist. We know that an implacable footstep has fallen on this threshold; that a shadowy hand has knocked on this shrouded door; that the dread visitant, who will not be denied nor turned away, has entered here. He has entered and departed; but the veiled mourner, sorrow, who treads solemnly after him, has stayed behind.

His ruthless hand has plucked the white bud of promise that gladdened the fair garland of household love—the bud that breathed the yet unfolded perfume of sweet but undefined hopes that coming years would ripen to fruition. His remorseless foot has fallen beside this hearthstone—and, lo! the dread footprint has hollowed a little grave. The baby is dead!

The tiny image, white as sculptured parian, lies yonder in its snowy casket, draped in spotless fabrics, and wreathed with funeral flowers. The mother bends with anguished eyes above the still, small effigy of her lost hope, but the baby is not there. Out of her arms and out of her life something has gone that will not return. The sealed lids will not uplift from happy sleep; the wondering eyes will search her face no more. Never again the chill, soft lips will drain the fountains of her aching heart. The little, restless hands lie still and pulseless, frozen into eternal quiet, their silken touches, vague and aimless as the south wind, will steal into her bosom and soothe her weariness no more! She realizes this with all the live pulsating agony of newly bereaved motherhood, as she leans above the dainty coffin, and slow, scalding tears, wrung from the very fibers of her bruised life, drop one by one on the unconscious face.

She folds a sprig of hyssop and a half-blown rosebud in the waxen hand, and sends them to the Father as a message and a token—the symbols of her grief and baby's innocence: "Lo! I surrender back to Thee the soul that Thou didst lend me; unsullied, as from thy hands, I yield it up in faith and hope; but, oh! I give the child with bitter tears—with breaking heart—with passionate human woe unutterable."

And the days lengthen, the nights fall, the years go on. She keeps the key of baby's casket in her bosom—the memory of the rosebud face within her heart—and life for her is never again quite what it it was ere baby died!—*Ledger*.

Floating Islands in a Lake.

It is announced from Superior City that the recent terrific blow on that lake started two quite large floating islands from near Rice's point, blew them across the bay out through the canal and several miles out in the lake, when the wind changed about and blew them across the lake and on to the Wisconsin shore. The islands were covered with quite a growth of trees, and as they were floating across the bay, through the canal and out on the lake, presented a very novel sight, and were watched by hundreds of spectators.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Sitting Bull's band is believed to be breaking up into small parties, as many Indians are coming into the agencies, where they are put under guard as prisoners. Depredations on the small border towns from these roving Indians are feared.....Henry Schwamp, while under the influence of liquor, visited the saloon of his sister in Union Hill, N. J., and after some words drew a revolver and fired at the woman. Although not wounded, she screamed loudly for help, which was responded to by an old man named Wm. Belze, who, just as he reached him, received a bullet through his jugular vein, which resulted in his death. Neighbors attempted to secure the man, when he fired two more shots, fortunately without harming any one. After being arrested and locked up, the murderer opened an artery in his arm with a piece of glass, but was discovered and attended to before he bled to death.....Religious outbreaks have occurred in Columbia, Central America.

H. Slingerland's office at Castleton, N.Y., was entered by burglars recently, who gagged and bound a negro in charge of the place and blew open the safe, from which they took $300 in money and bonds worth several thousand dollars.....The New York clothing firm of Max Stadler & Co. failed, with liabilities of nearly half a million dollars.....Upward of forty fishermen and sailors of coasting vessels perished in the gale which prevailed on the coasts of Scotland and England recently.....The Cheyenne Sioux request of the government a cessation of hostilities against Sitting Bull with a hope of effecting peace with him.....A fire destroyed Joseph Fleury's extensive agricultural and sewing machine works at Aurora, Ontario. The loss is estimated at $80,000.....The United States House passed a bill repealing the resumption act of 1875, which directs the secretary of the treasury to redeem in coin legal tender notes outstanding in 1879, and making 1879 the date of resumption of specie payment. The bill was reported by Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, and it was passed by a vote of 166 yeas to 83 nays. It was nearly a party vote, but a few Democrats voted against the repeal and a few Republicans for it.

The Kentucky county elections resulted in Democratic gains throughout the entire State.....The Democrats have re-elected Houston governor of Alabama by an increased majority.....Two young ladies, Cora A. Brown, of Greenville, Pa., and Lizzie Stott, of Warren, Ohio, were drowned while bathing near Fairpoint, N. Y.....The Turks have burned the town of Gurgusovatz, and are destroying everything possible.....The Porte has paid £40,000 to the families of the French and German consuls killed in the Salonica outrage.....As thirteen persons were crossing Putnam's pond, near Irouville, Essex county, N.Y., in a small rowboat, it was swamped, and ten of the party were drowned, consisting of Mr. Johnson and wife, John McAllister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Oser, Adolph Livmer's son, Mr. Hulden and Miss Thatcher.....Gen Crook has fallen back seventy-five miles; the Indians are harassing his scouts; he is endeavoring to join Gen. Terry.....A $12,000,000 mortgage has been recorded in Albany by the Hudson River railroad in favor of William H. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The Turks have carried and are in possession of Sutechar.....The re-enforcements have reached Gen. Crook and he has made all preparations for a rigorous campaign against the Sioux, taking with him rations for two months.....Twelve persons were killed and twenty wounded by a railway accident at Rudstock, England.....James Spicer and his daughter, aged twelve years, and John Fillmore, all of Mayville, N. Y., were capsized from a rowboat on Chautauqua lake and all drowned.....The double scull two-mile race at Saratoga was contested by the Union Spring, Atalanta, Neptune and Wolvenhook clubs. The water was perfectly smooth, and the race the best ever pulled on the lake, being nip and tuck the whole distance between the Neptunes and Unions; but finally resulting in a victory for the Unions in 12.16, which is unparalleled time.

Timothy Donovan, residing in Greenburgh, N. Y., started his son down an old well to see what the matter with it was, when the youth was overcome by gas and fell to the bottom. The father alarmed his brother Cornelius, and then started down the well after his son, when he too fell, under the influence of the poisonous gas. Cornelius endeavored to rescue them, but succumbed as had his brother and nephew, and dropped dead to the bottom of the well. The bodies were grappled for.....The receiver of the broken Mechanics' and Traders' saving institution of New York has had the late paying teller arrested for embezzling funds to a large amount.....Hallett Kilbourn has sued the Speaker and sergeant-at-arms of the House, together with the committee on the real estate pool, for $150,000 damages for injuries sustained by reason of imprisonment without cause.....The single scull contest at Saratoga was won by Riley, of the Neptunes, in 13.21½, Kennedy, of Yale, being second, in 13.37, followed by Ackerman, of the Atalantas, and Yates, of the Union Springs. The four-oared race was contested by the crack clubs of the country, most of whom are entered for the Centennial races. The starters were the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, Mich.; Northwesterns, of Illinois; Atalantas, of New York; Beaverwycks, of Albany, and the Argonautas, of Bergen Point, N. J. The Northwesterns came in winners in 18.09½, the Sho-wae-cae-mettes second, with the Atalantas, Beaverwycks and Argonautas following in the order named.

A severe hail, rain and wind storm passed over Wayne county, Pa., unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys and fences, and badly damaging the corn and other crops.....There is a company forming in Paris to construct a cable between that city and New York.....The regular Republicans of Arkansas have nominated Joseph Brooks for governor. The irregular Republicans also have a ticket in the field.....The following nominations for Congress are announced: Savannah district of Georgia, John E. Bryant, Rep.; Vermont, third district, George W. Hendell, Rep.; Maine, fourth, J. H. Donworth, Dem.; Virginia, third, John E. Kenna, Dem.; California, third, Thomas B. McKenna, Rep.; Maine, fifth, Wm. H. McClellan, Dem.; Vermont, first, A. P. Childs, Dem.; Ohio, third, John E. Savage, Dem.; Ohio, eighth, George Arthur, Dem.; Ohio, fifteenth, Wm. W. Poston, Dem.....Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, has been renominated by the Democracy.....Smuggler won the free-to-all-race at Rochester in 2.15¾, 2.18 and 2.19¾. Lucille Goldsmith took second place, beating Dedino and Judge Fullerton.....The New York Bristol base ball club defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia by a score of nine to seven.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill to provide for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and agreed to the committee of conference asked for by the House of Representatives. The Chair appointed as such committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Ingalls, Edmunds and Kernan.

On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and agreed to the conference asked for by the House of Representatives. The Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Allison, Sargent and Ransom.

The bill to amend section 4,368 of the revised statutes so as to allow a pension of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of $24 per month now allowed, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, the Senate agreed to the amendments of the House to the Senate bill in regard to extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes, and the bill was passed.

The bill of the House of Representatives to repeal the resumption day clause in the Resumption act of 1875, and the House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, the effect on trade, etc., were read and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, moved that the joint resolution of the House of Representatives proposing a fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund for the support of sectarian schools, etc., be referred to the committee on the judiciary. The House amendment and all the substitutes were then referred to the committee on the judiciary.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, moved that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference. The motion was agreed to and a conference committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hereford, Reagan and Dunnell.

Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, introduced a bill to secure the prompt resumption of specie payment. After discussion the bill was referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

Mr. Lacrosse introduced an amendment to the Constitution for that known as the Blaine School amendment, as follows:

ARTICLE XVI. Sec. 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

2. No public property or money raised by taxation, or from any public fund or property power of Congress, shall ever be given to or be under control of any religious sect or denomination.

3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, called up the Senate bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to carry the mails on its new iron steamships. After some discussion as to whether the bill was sufficiently guarded to exclude the idea of recognizing the claim for extra subsidy, the bill was passed with an amendment striking out the words "except such as may lawfully exist under the law of the seventeenth of February, 1865."

Mr. Bagby (Ind.), of Illinois, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Capt. Yates of the Seventh cavalry, killed with Custer. Passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion thereon. He explained that after contesting and examining paragraph after paragraph, the committee had come to an agreement on all matters except the salary of the President and the salaries of the members of Congress. The House conferees were unwilling to yield to either, and the Senate managers had declared their fixed intention not to yield. It had been therefore agreed that these quiet ons of salaries should be submitted to the two Houses.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Senate has refused to yield to the existing conferences between the two Houses on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which difficulties relate to salaries of members of Congress and to the President; and

Whereas, We are apprised that any further conference on the subject will be useless, and can make no change in the determination on the part of the Senate; therefore

Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the House be and they are hereby instructed to recede from such points of disagreement.

The resolution was agreed to, and the some conference committee was reappointed.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said rights in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, is resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the Fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the rights of suffrage should meet with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that if any case which has heretofore occurred or may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment, or one demanding the punishment of death. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 174 yeas to two nays.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

What Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has to Say About It—A Country's Disgrace.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has written a long letter to the President, in which, after lamenting the failure of the Indian policy, he says of the treaty:

"A violation of its plain provisions was an act of deliberate perjury. In the words of Gen. Sherman, 'civilization made its own compact with the weaker party; it was violated, but not by the savage.' It was done by a civilized nation. The treaty was approved by the whole nation; the people and the press approved it, because it ended a shameful Indian war, which had cost us $8,000,000, and the lives of ten white men for every Indian slain. The whole world knew that we violated that treaty, and the reason of the failure of the negotiations of last year was that our own commissioners did not have authority from Congress to offer the Indians more than one-third of the sum they were already receiving under the old treaty.

"My own conviction is that the Indian bureau ought to be an independent department of civilization, with one of the best men in the nation at its head. If this was done and we then gave to the Indians the protection of law, personal rights of property, a place where they can live by the cultivation of the soil if required to labor; if provided with necessary aid in the work of civilization; if Christian schools and missions were protected, and plighted faith kept sacred, we should solve the Indian problem and bring down upon ourselves the blessing of God. Here are two pictures—on one side of the line a nation has spent $500,000,000 in Indian wars; a people who have not one hundred miles between the Atlantic and Pacific which has not been the scene of an Indian massacre; a government which has not passed twenty years without an Indian war; not one Indian tribe to whom it has given Christian civilization, and which celebrates its centennial year by another bloody Indian war.

"The end may be reached by a simple method. First—Concentrate the Indian tribes, viz.: Place all of the Indians in Minnesota on the White Earth reservation; the Indians of New Mexico, Colorado and Sioux in the Indian Territory; the Indians on the Pacific coast upon two reserves. The Sioux cannot be removed at once, but probably twenty hands would consent to go at once, and their prosperity in their new homes would draw others. Second—Whenever an Indian in good faith gives up his wild life, and begins to live by labor, give him an honest title of 160 acres of land and make it inalienable. So long as the reserve is held by the tribe, it offers a premium to the greed of white men. The certificates of occupancy are not, as titles, worth the paper upon which they are printed. Third—Provide government for every Indian tribe placed upon a reservation. Congress might authorize the President to appoint any Indian agent ex-officio a United States commissioner with full powers to administer law on the reservation. The United States marshal in whose district this reservation is, might be authorized to appoint a requisite number of civilized Indians or men of mixed blood to act as a constabulary force.

"The United States judge might be required to hold one session of his court on the reserve each year. It requires no new machinery; no great expense. There are forty reservations where the plan could be inaugurated at once. As it is now, the civilized and Christian Indian is pitiably helpless. Two years ago a brute killed an Indian woman on the White Earth reserve in open day. The Indians arrested him; he was taken to Fort Ripley; after two months the secretary of war ordered him to be discharged, because there was no law to punish an Indian. I believe I can count one hundred murders by Indians, which have taken place in Minnesota in the past seventeen years. No one asks any questions any more than if they were swine. They have almost uniformly been committed while under the influence of 'fire-water,' furnished in violation of law by white men. When an Indian has become a perfect Ishmaelite, we quietly allow him to join some hostile sovereign, like Sitting Bull, to murder our soldiers."

Her Heart.

She was an angel blonde, and she tripped through the market until she reached a stall where a handsome butcher stood. "Have you a heart?" she said, blushing timidly. "Have I a heart, miss?" responded the butcher. "Do you think that I can watch you day after day and see your eyes droop as they meet mine—that I can feel your velvet breath upon my cheek as I stoop to serve you—and not have a heart? Ah, maiden, I am all heart, and you ask me have I one?" "Yes," she sighed, faintly, "this is beautiful, this is divine, but it ain't the kind I want this morning, so give me a bullock's heart, quick, and trim it for stuffing, for my old man likes after his dinner."

A Good Idea.

English railway stations have what is called a "cloak-room," where, on payment of twopence, you may leave any article for twenty-four hours. If left longer it is charged the same for each day it remains there. This is a great convenience, more especially to those coming to town to shop, who, instead of lugging their parcels about, have them sent to the cloak-room. Let American railroad authorities take the hint.

A LIVELY RUN.—The Butler county bank, of Eldorado, Kansas, failed, or rather closed its doors. No cards or explanation. Two of the depositors demanded their money at the point of a six shooter, and got it. The third demanded his, and got into a wrangle with the president, Mr. Gossard, he (Gossard) drawing a pistol, and snapping several times. Then the depositor, named Shehan, shot and killed Gossard instantly.

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor," etc., etc.

The liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making *post-mortem* examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that, in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at some time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep and swine are ten times so frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and one-half pounds of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or if, from any cause, it is disabled in the performance of its duties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating, poisoning and perverting every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected, and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhœa, is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness, and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, and a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night), and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

TREATMENT.—Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small dose of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which act as an alterative on the liver. For liver complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply palliate the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use, the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health. The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., proprietor, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

New Method of Testing Milk.

The *Country Gentleman* advises its readers to test their milk by pouring a given quantity into a small cup, arranged to be heated in a water bath. When the temperature of ninety deg. is reached, the smell of garlic, putridity, fever, or udder disease will unmistakably manifest itself. If the milk is suspected of being diluted or skimmed, the sample in the cup is coagulated by rennet, the curd is compressed to expel the whey, and the curd is then weighed. By knowing the standard weight of the curd of a given quantity of milk and comparing it with the sample tested, the variation shows the amount of water that has been added, or to what extent it has been skimmed.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

A man should never be contented with his lot until it is paid for.

Loss of Appetite.

In persons of sedentary and literary pursuits, if the brain is overworked and the muscles underworked, the appetite is very apt to fail, from a general atony of the system. The Peruvian Syrup restores the tone of the digestive system, and consequently the appetite, by supplying a pure blood to organs too weak to make it without assistance. Sold by all druggists.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of it's being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

To avoid the danger of infection, the linen of persons suffering from skin diseases of a contagious nature should be washed with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which is not only a remedy but a disinfectant. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye contains no metallic poison.

A great many people have asked us, of late: "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them it's the best stock and groom in the world; give *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* two or three times a week.

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over-exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are imperiously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beeves—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07	@	10¾
Common to Good Texans	06	@	07
Milch Cows	35	@	$70 00
Veal Calves	06½	@	06¾
Dressed	07½	@	08½
Sheep	04½	@	05¾
Lambs	06½	@	07¾
Cotton—Middling	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	6 15	@	6 65
State Extra	6 75	@	7 60
Wheat—Red Western	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2 Spring	—	@	95
Rye—State	65	@	75
Barley—State	—	@	1 20
Barley Malt	95	@	1 25
Corn—Mixed Western	53	@	54
Corn—Mixed Western	57½	@	57½
Hay, per cwt	85	@	90
Straw, per cwt	45	@	60
Hops—1876—16 @17	04	@	14
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	19 50
Lard	10¾	@	11
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	15 00	@	17 00
No. 2, New	8 50	@	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	18	@	24
Petroleum—Crude	10¾	@	Refined—17¾
Wool—California Fleece	14	@	21
Texas	11	@	18
Australian	—	@	—
Butter—State	20	@	30
Western Dairy	16	@	27
Western Yellow	24	@	26
Western Ordinary	12	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	12½
State Skimmed	03	@	10
Western	03	@	08
Lard—State	18	@	19½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 15	@	1 16
Corn—Mixed	54	@	54
Oats	34	@	34
Rye	73	@	73
Barley	—	@	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04½	@	05¾
Sheep	04	@	06
Hogs—Dressed	07½	@	07¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@	6 20
Wheat—Red Western	1 10	@	1 10
Rye	68	@	69
Corn—Yellow	57	@	58
Mixed	55½	@	57
Oats—Mixed	34	@	35
Petroleum—Crude	13¾	@	13¾ Refined—17¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00	@	7 75
Sheep	3 00	@	6 50
Lambs	6 00	@	8 50

A CENTENNIAL WONDER for 5 2-cent stamps. ITEM OFFICE, Vineland, N. J.

Asthma.—Get the genuine remedy, $1.00 per box by mail, sold by druggists. Ad'x D. Lansell, Appleton, O.

CORLISS' ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 98 & 95 St. Pauls., Pa.

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & CO., 2 Union Place, N.Y.

$20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male & female Send. stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianap's, Ind.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Profitable. Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

A RELIABLE Female Institute, Charlottesville, Va., near Virginia University. 200th session begins 14th Sept. 15 Teachers. Send for catalogues.

CAMPAIGN Pictures of TILDEN and HAYES, 8x10 inches, on fine paper, by mail, 25 cents. Large Discounts to Agents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON.

1000 Reasons why Samuel J. Tilden should be elected. A large, 24-paged Book, 10 cts. per copy. Ten copies to Campaign Clubs, $1. ITEM OFFICE, Vineland, N. J.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best sellers in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty (20) Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, post-paid, 25c. CONTINENTAL CHROMO CO., 37 Nassau St., New York.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Exception. Sample Watch and Jewelry Free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination Outfits. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for Male agents. No peddling wanted. Address, MONITOR M'F'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUCHU. SAMPLE BOTTLE of this valuable remedy sent to any address, free. Address H. M. PERCIN, 247 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted To Borrow from $25,000 to $50,000 for 10 years, at a moderate rate of interest, on first-class Farms in Illinois. D. MURCHISON, Tolono, Ill.

AGENTS Al Want it—thousands of lives and millions of property saved by it—fortunes made with it. Sample machine free. O. S. HENDERSON & BRO., New York & Chicago.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY THE BEST OFFER ever Made to Young MEN and LADIES. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TEL. CO., OBERLIN, O.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for Particulars. Dr. OAST-TON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer*, *disinfectant*, and means of preventing and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and the BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of almoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete purification of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS prov